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ABSTRACT

This collection of charts is primarily a compilation of statistics collected by various private and public organizations about North Carolina schools in relation to the rest of the country. Most of the information came from "Rankings of the States, 1991" by the National Education Association. Figures used in the rankings represent the latest available statistics. Data for 1991 are presented in the following areas: (1) population; (2) enrollment and attendance; (3) faculty; (4) general financial resources; (5) governmental revenue; (6) school revenue; (7) governmental expenditures and debt; (8) school expenditures; and (9) miscellaneous. Data for each area are followed by tables of educational trends for North Carolina. It is particularly interesting to note that in 1991, 30 states had a higher average annual teacher salary than North Carolina, while 34 states had a higher per capita income. Thirty-one states had a higher expenditure (from all sources) per pupil in average daily attendance than did North Carolina. Nine tables and 14 charts (graphs) display the comparative information. (SLD)

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HOW NORTH CAROLINA RANKS
Educationally
AMONG THE FIFTY STATES • 1991

Information Center / Division of Communication Services
North Carolina Department of Public Instruction
Bob Etheridge, State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

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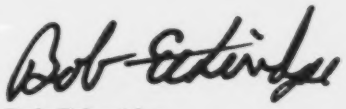
FOREWORD

The status of education in North Carolina changes from year to year. When compared to other states and the nation as a whole, North Carolina may be making great strides in some areas while falling behind in others. We believe that this kind of information is important to educational planners and decision makers. *How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States*, an annual publication, is designed to show North Carolina's rank among the states on a wide variety of educational and related statistics. It is hoped that the information presented in this report may be useful in understanding, explaining, interpreting, and possibly evaluating various aspects of North Carolina's Public School System.



Bob Etheridge
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
April 1992

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INTRODUCTION

This publication is presented as a service to its readers. It is primarily a compilation of statistics collected by various private and public organizations. Only rarely does it include special analyses made solely for publication in this report. The editors follow the policy of publishing those statistics believed to be of most interest.

When the original source of a statistic does not update it the year after it is first published, the original entry is repeated the following year. If the statistic is not updated the second year, it is dropped from this publication. If at some future time the statistic is updated, then it may be added again to this report. Occasionally, statistics are dropped because other statistics make them redundant.

The information presented in this publication was obtained chiefly from *Rankings of the States, 1991*. (Copyright 1991 by the National Education Association (NEA). Reprinted with permission.) When preparing *Rankings of the States, 1991*, the National Education Association consulted various publications of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Education, and their own publication, *Estimates of School Statistics*. In compiling their statistics, NEA substitutes their own estimates when a state fails to provide data requested by the NEA research staff. So some of the ranks may have an element of estimation.

The figures used in the rankings presented in this publication are the latest available. Some are preliminary estimates, and hence are subject to revision. Some are based on sampling studies for which measures of sampling variability are not recorded here. Where the variations among the states are not large, a very small change in a state's data from one year to the next could effect a great change in the state's rank. Consequently, readers are advised to use caution when making conclusions based on slight differences among rankings of a specific item.

The 1991 edition of *How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States* contains data from the following related areas:

- **Population:** age tabulations, birth rate, and changes in population
- **Enrollment and Attendance:** number of administrative units, public school enrollment figures as well as changes in enrollment, average daily attendance and membership, and number of handicapped children served

- **Faculty:** number of instructional staff, number of teachers, number of pupils per teacher, and teacher salaries

- **General Financial Resources:** per capita personal income, per capita disposable personal income, and personal income from government enterprises as a percent of total personal income

- **Governmental Revenue:** income tax revenues, property tax revenues, etc.

- **School Revenue:** school revenue per pupil in average daily attendance; school revenue per $1,000 of personal income; and school revenue from local, state, and federal support

- **Governmental Expenditures and Debt:** per capita state expenditures for all functions; per capita state and local expenditures for public welfare, health and hospitals, police protection, highways; and per capita debt

- **School Expenditures:** per capita educational expenditure of state and local governments, expenditures for education as a percent of expenditures for all functions, per capita expenditures for higher education, per capita expenditures for local public schools, expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance, expenditures for education per $1,000 of personal income

- **Miscellaneous:** number of physicians, number of dentists, and number of major crimes as well as percent change in crime rate.

The data in each area are followed by tables of educational trends in North Carolina. Over 100 statistics related to public education in North Carolina are contained in this publication. These statistics indicate the scope of public education, the available and allocated resources, and the results of North Carolina's system of public education.

The following information is given for each statistic: North Carolina's rank and the figure upon which this rank is based, the figure for the entire United States, and the figures for the highest ranking state and the lowest ranking state so that one may determine where North Carolina falls in relation to the fifty states. When more

than one state ranks at the highest or lowest point in the national range, the states are listed in footnotes at the bottom of the page.

The determination of a ranking for a given statistic is made by assigning one to the largest number or percentage and fifty-one to the smallest number or percentage. The District of Columbia is also ranked with the fifty states, which accounts for the fifty-first position. On some measures, it may be favorable to be ranked number one, whereas in others it may not.

Many of the terms used in this publication are defined in the glossary. This glossary will be invaluable to the reader in interpreting the data presented.

Following is a list of selected items of interest from the 1991 edition of *How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States:*

- North Carolina had a **total population** of over 6 million in 1989. Nine states had a larger population.
- North Carolina's **school-age population** (age 5-17) in 1989 was over 1.1 million. Ten states had more elementary and secondary school-age children.
- In 1989, the **school-age population (age 5-17) as percentage of total population was 17.9%**. Thirty-four states had a higher percentage of estimated school-age population.
- There were over 1.08 million **children enrolled in the public elementary and secondary schools** in North Carolina in 1990. Ten states had more children enrolled.
- North Carolina employed over 73,000 **instructional personnel** in public elementary and secondary schools in the 1990-91 school year. Eleven states employed more instructional staff in public schools.
- In 1990-91, 19.5% of the public elementary and secondary school teachers in North Carolina were men. Forty-five states had a higher percentage of male teachers.

- The average **annual salary of a public school teacher** in an elementary or secondary school in North Carolina in 1989-90 (revised) was estimated to be $27,883. Thirty states were estimated to have a higher average annual salary.

- North Carolina's annual **per capita personal income** was $15,198 in 1989. Thirty-four states had a higher annual per capita personal income.

- Per capita **total tax revenues** of state and local governments in North Carolina amounted to $1,572 in 1988-89. Thirty-three states had higher total per capita tax collections.

- In 1989-90 (revised), 27.3% of the public elementary and secondary school **revenue** in North Carolina came **from local sources**. Forty-one states had a higher percentage of local funding.

- In 1989-90 (revised), 66.2% of the public elementary and secondary school **revenue** in North Carolina came **from state sources**. Seven states had a higher percentage of state funding.

- In 1989-90 (revised), 6.5% of the public elementary and secondary school **revenue** in North Carolina came **from federal sources**. Twenty-five states had a higher percentage of federal funding.

- In 1988-89, the per capita state and local government **expenditures for all education** (elementary, secondary, and post-secondary) in North Carolina were $1,043. Twenty-nine states had a higher per capita expenditure for all education.

- In 1988-89, the per capita state and local government **expenditures for local public schools** were $671. Thirty-five states had higher state and local government expenditures for local schools.

- In 1989-90 (revised), the estimated **current expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools** per pupil in average daily attendance in North Carolina was $4,482. Thirty-one states had a higher expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance.

RANKINGS AND TRENDS

POPULATION

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Total resident population, 1989 (in thousands)	10	6,571	248,239	Wyoming	475	California	29,063
Percent change in total resident population, 1988-1989	16	1.3%	1.0%	District of Columbia	-1.5%	Nevada	5.4%
Percent change in total resident population, 1979-1989	16	17.2%	12.8%	District of Columbia	-7.9%	Nevada	58.3%
Population age 5-17, 1989 (in thousands)	11	1,179	45,330	District of Columbia	91	California	5,225
Population age 5-17 as percent of total population, 1989 (Chart 1)	35	17.9%	18.3%	District of Columbia	15.1%	Utah	26.7%
Percent of resident population age 18 and over, 1989	18	75.0%	74.2%	Utah	63.0%	Massachusetts	77.4%

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POPULATION

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Percent of resident population age 65 and over, 1989	31	12.1%	12.5%	Alaska	4.2%	Florida	18.0%
Percent change in population 65 years of age and older, 1979-1989	8	39.8%	25.7%	District of Columbia	4.1%	Alaska	120.0%
Number of live births from January to December, 1989	11	102,817	4,000,510	Wyoming [1]	6,491	California	557,003
Number of live births from January to December, 1990	10	105,230	4,003,608	Wyoming	6,517	California	617,704
Population per square mile of land area, 1988	18	133	70	Alaska	1	New Jersey	1,034

[1] Illinois — N/A

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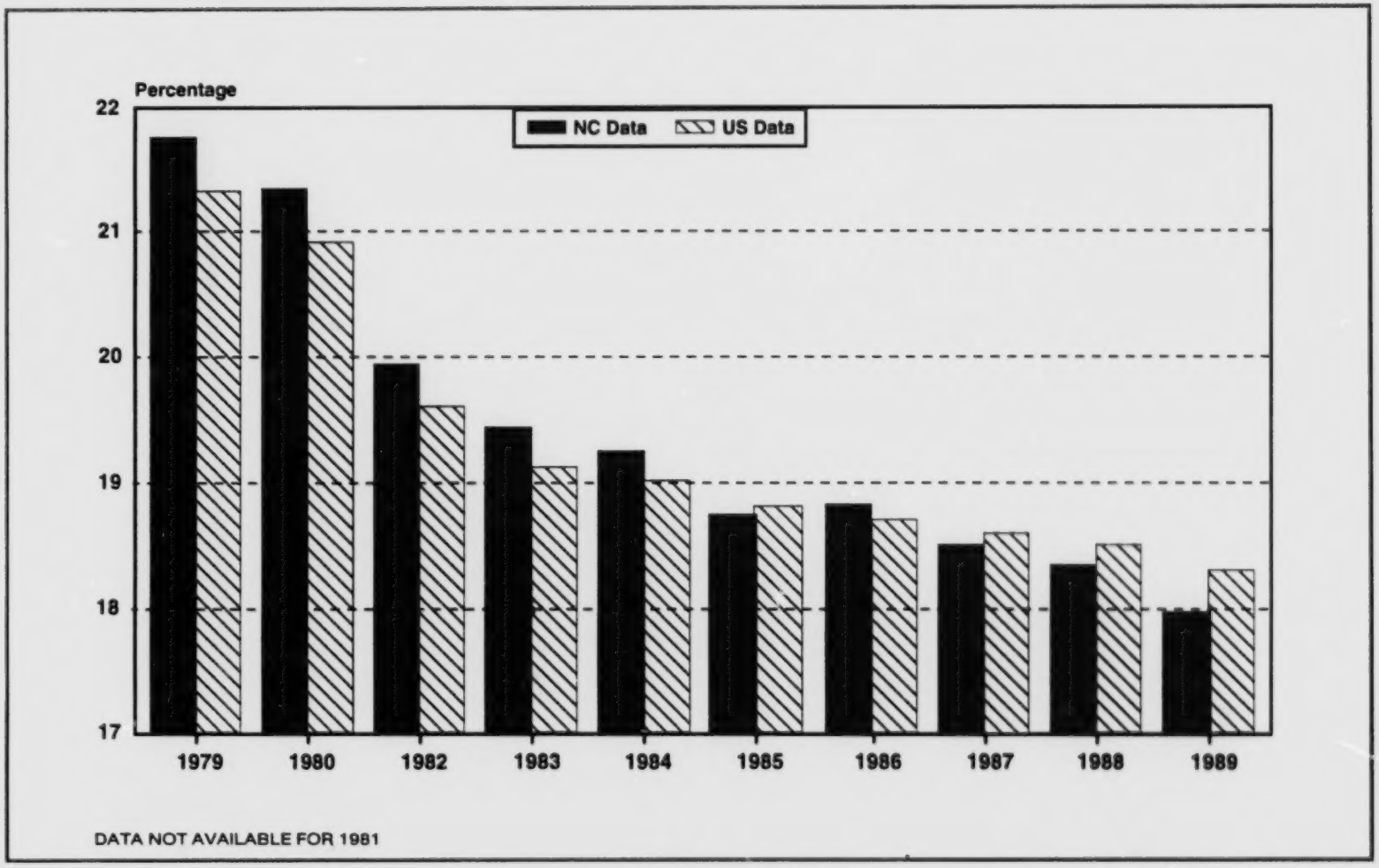
POPULATION AGE 5-17
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

CHART 1



ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Number of basic administrative units (operating public school districts), 1990-91	35	134	15,181	District of Columbia and Hawaii	1	Texas	1,076
Public school enrollment, Fall 1990 (Chart 2)	11	1,082,558	41,179,861	District of Columbia	80,694	California	4,950,474
Percent change in public school enrollment, Fall 1989 to Fall 1990	40	0.4%	1.6%	West Virginia	-1.5%	Nevada	7.8%
Average daily attendance in public schools, 1990-91	10	1,010,040	38,167,599	District of Columbia	70,548	California	4,978,018
Average daily membership in public schools, 1990-91	8	1,070,850	N/A[1]	District of Columbia[2]	78,300	New York	2,522,500

[1] National figure for this measure cannot be considered to represent the total or average since seven states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM.

[2] California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, West Virginia — N/A

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ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Average daily attendance as percent of average daily membership, 1990-91	22	94.3%	N/A[1]	Ohio[2]	89.9%	Florida	97.0%
Number of public high school graduates, 1990-91	11	62,005	2,288,224	District of Columbia	3,300	California	237,400
Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, Fall 1988 [3]	10	332,521	13,043,118	Wyoming	26,540	California	1,753,564
Number of full-time students in institutions of higher education in a state who are women, Fall 1988 [3]	10	111,792	3,770,361	Alaska	5,135	California	389,789

[1] National figure for this measure cannot be considered to represent the total or average since seven states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM

[2] California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, West Virginia — N/A

[3] *Digest of Education Statistics, 1990.* (Original source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" survey.)

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ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Number of handicapped children receiving educational services for school year 1989-90 [1]	11	109,519	4,219,463	District of Columbia	5,695	California	410,448
Percentage of handicapped children (aged 6-21) receiving educational services for school year 1989-90 [2]	33	7.21%	7.44%	Hawaii	4.64%	Massachusetts	11.16%

[1] Provided by National Association of State Directors of Special Education, Washington, D.C. (This figure represents children 6-21 years old served under Chapter 1 of ESEA (SOP) and IDEA, Part B.)

[2] Provided by National Association of State Directors of Special Education, Washington, D.C. (This figure is based on resident population counts for July, 1989 and represents children 6-21 years old served under Chapter 1 of ESEA (SOP) and IDEA, Part B.) Resident populations are estimated by the U.S.Bureau of the Census.

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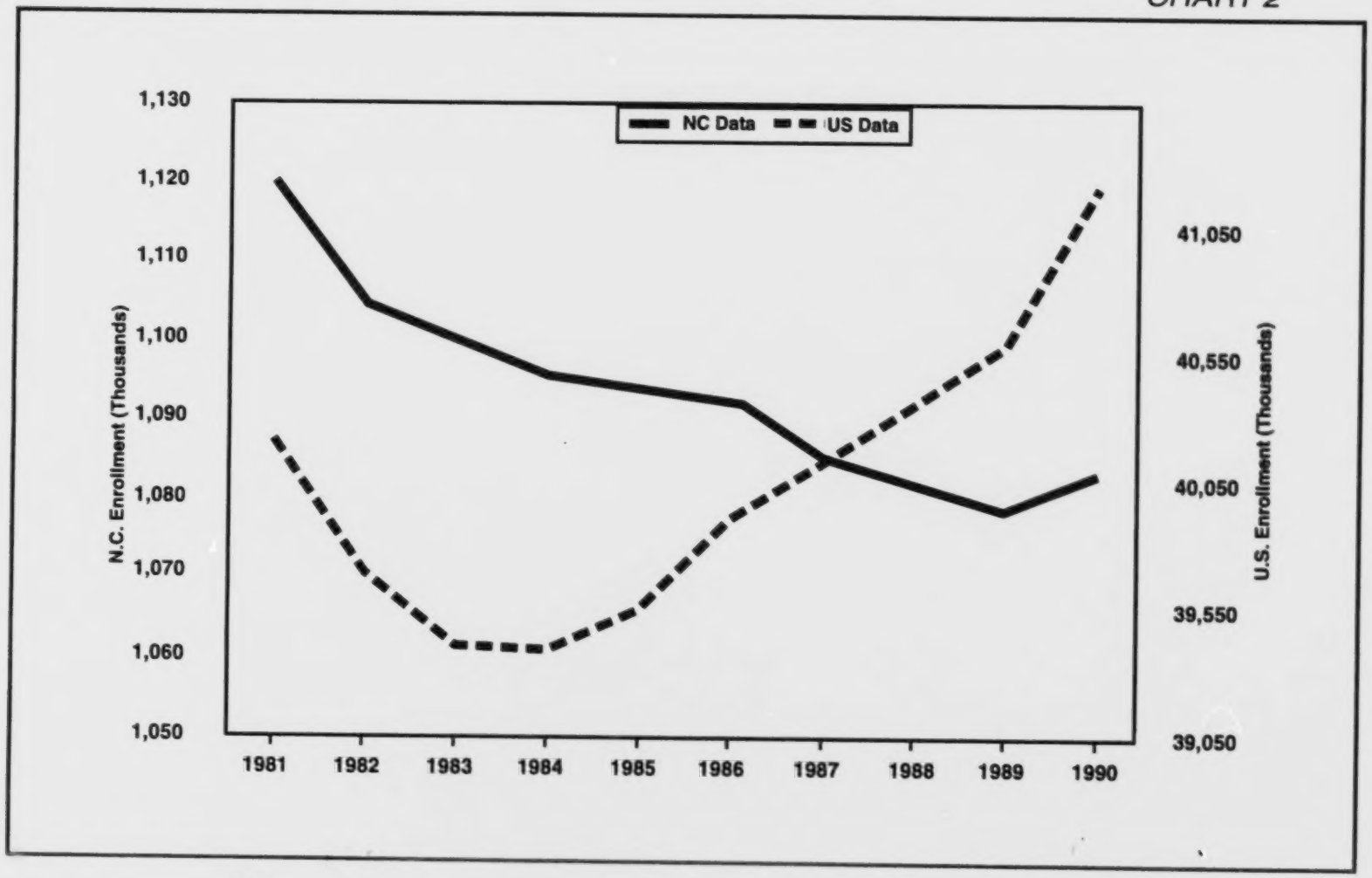
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT • FALL

CHART 2



FACULTY

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Total instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools, 1990-91	12	73,525	2,728,454	Delaware	6,699	California	237,037
Total instructional staff (full-time equivalent) in public institutions of higher education, October 1989	7	20,678	511,948	District of Columbia	576	California	57,074
Total noninstructional staff (full-time equivalent) in public institutions of higher education, October 1989	8	29,371	961,278	District of Columbia	870	California	109,950
Number of teachers in public elementary and secondary schools, 1990-91	12	63,852	2,394,976	Delaware	5,951	California	214,274
Pupils enrolled per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, Fall 1990 (Chart 3)	25	17.0	17.2	District of Columbia	13.2	Utah	25.6
Pupils in average daily attendance per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, 1990-91	19	15.8	15.9	District of Columbia	11.5	Utah	23.9

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FACULTY

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Pupils in average daily membership per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, 1990-91	16	16.8	N/A [1]	District of Columbia [2]	12.8	Utah	25.3
Percent of public school teachers who are men, 1990-91	46	19.5%	27.5%	Georgia and South Carolina	17.1%	Massachusetts	37.9%
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers, 1989-90 (revised) (Chart 4)	31	$27,883	$31,361	South Dakota	$21,300	Alaska	$43,153
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers as percent of national average, 1989-90 (revised)	31	88.9%	100.0%	South Dakota	67.9%	Alaska	137.6%
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers, 1990-91	30	$29,165	$33,041	South Dakota	$22,363	Connecticut	$43,808

[1] National figure for this measure cannot be considered to represent the total or average for all states since seven states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM.

[2] California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, West Virginia — N/A

FACULTY

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers as percent of national average, 1990-91	30	88.3%	100.0%	South Dakota	67.7%	Connecticut	132.6%
Percent change in average salaries of public school teachers, 1980-81 to 1990-91 (current dollars)	26	83.9%	87.3%	Utah	48.2%	Connecticut	151.7%
Percent change in average salaries of public school teachers 1980-81 to 1990-91 (constant dollars)[1]	26	19.8%	22.0%	Utah	-3.5%	Connecticut	64.0%
Percent change in average salaries of public school teachers, 1989-90 to 1990-91	29	4.6%	5.4%	Mississippi	0.3%	West Virginia	13.7%
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff in public schools, 1989-90 (revised)	32	$28,952	$32,700	South Dakota	$22,120	District of Columbia	$43,637

[1] Price Deflator is (CPI-U) Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers, converted to a school year basis (1980-81= 100.0).

FACULTY

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff as percent of national average, 1988-90 (revised)	32	88.5%	100.0%	South Dakota	67.6%	District of Columbia	133.4%
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff in public schools, 1990-91	30	$30,439	$34,441	South Dakota	$23,181	Connecticut	$45,325
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff as percent of national average, 1990-91	30	88.4%	100.0%	South Dakota	67.3%	Connecticut	131.6%
Percent change in average instructional staff salaries, 1980-81 to 1990-91 (current dollars)	22	86.8%	87.1%	Utah	32.0%	Connecticut	148.2%
Percent change in average instructional staff salaries, 1980-81 to 1990-91 (constant dollars)	22	21.7%	21.9%	Utah	-14.0%	Connecticutt	61.7%
Percent change in average instructional staff salaries, 1989-90 to 1990-91	24	5.12%	5.3%	Mississippi	0.4%	West Virginia	13.2%

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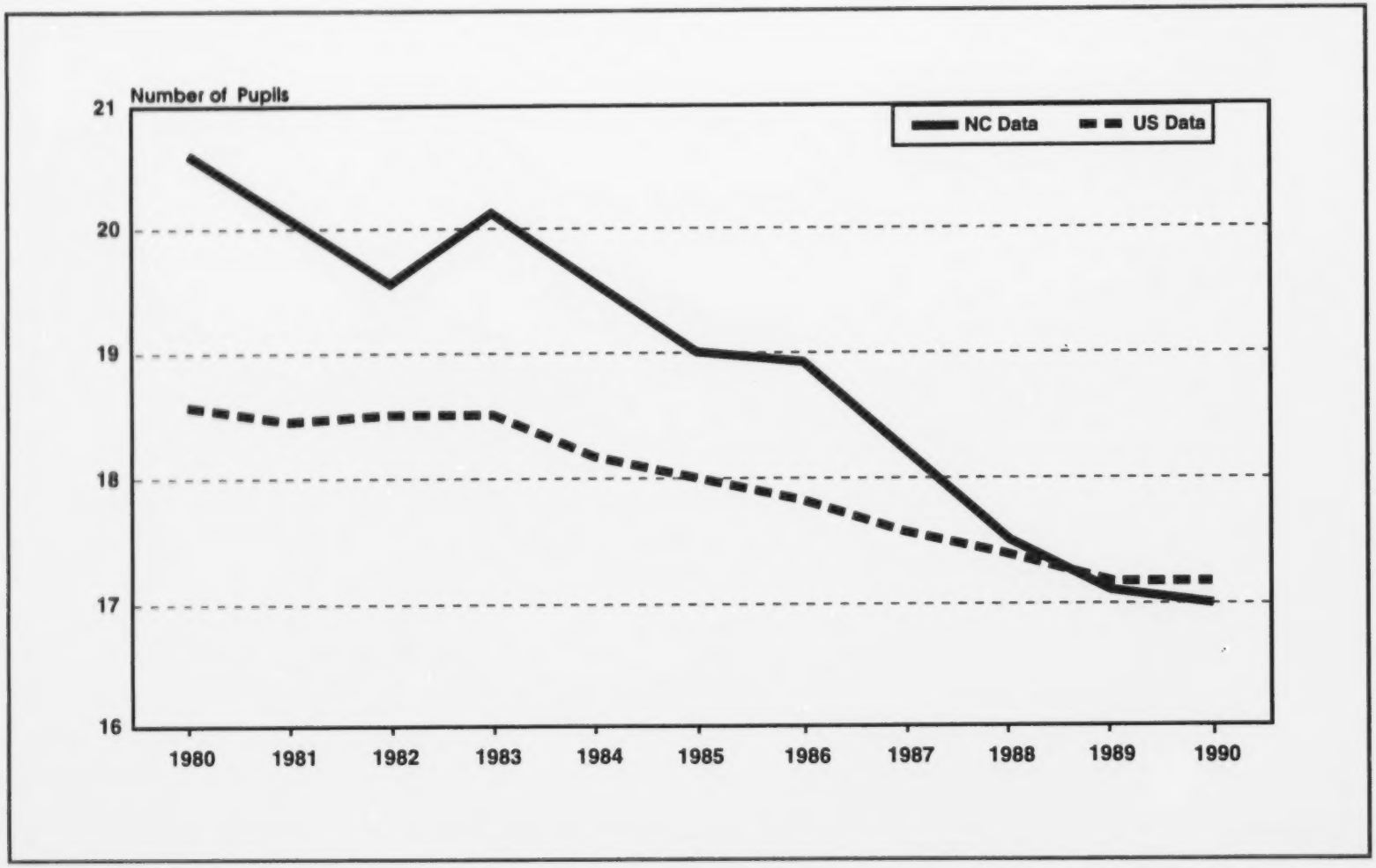
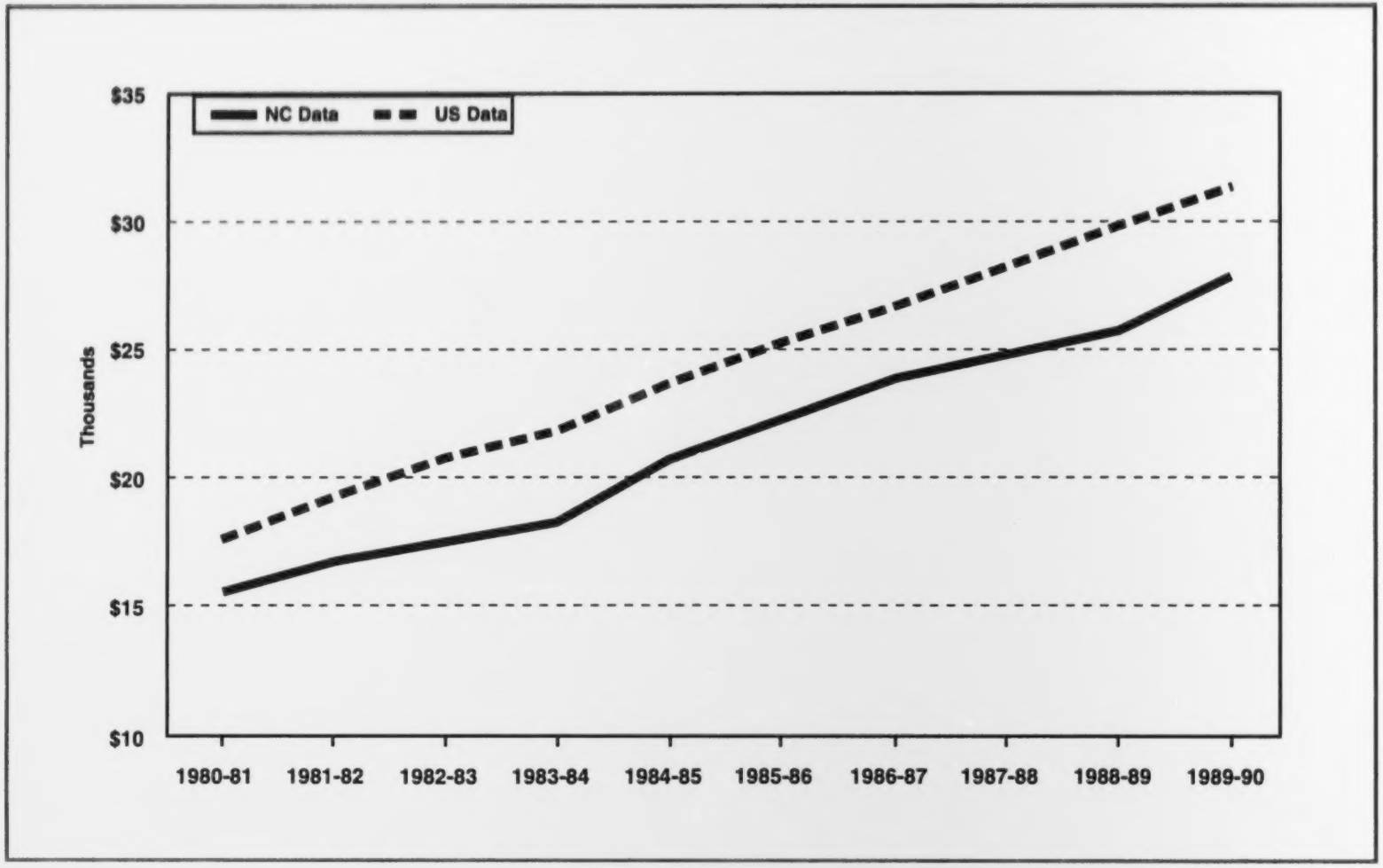
PUPILS ENROLLED PER TEACHER
IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

CHART 3



ESTIMATED AVERAGE SALARIES
OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

CHART 4



GENERAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita personal income, 1989 (Charts 5)	35	$15,198	$17,596	Mississippi	$11,724	Connecticut	$24,683
Per capita personal income as percent of national average, 1989	35	86.4%	100.0%	Mississippi	66.6%	Connecticut	140.3%
Percent change in per capita personal income, 1988 to 1989	25	6.7%	6.6%	New Hampshire	4.4%	Alaska	12.6%
Percent change in per capita personal income, 1979 to 1989	12	108.3%	94.8%	Wyoming	42.1%	Massachusetts	134.8%
Per capita disposable personal income, 1989	35	$12,979	$14,948	Mississippi	$10,102	Connecticut	$20,687
Per capita disposable personal income as percent of national average, 1989	35	86.8%	100.0%	Mississippi	67.6%	Connecticut	138.4%
Percent change in per capita disposable personal income, 1988 to 1989	19	6.3%	5.9%	New Hampshire	3.7%	Alaska	11.8%

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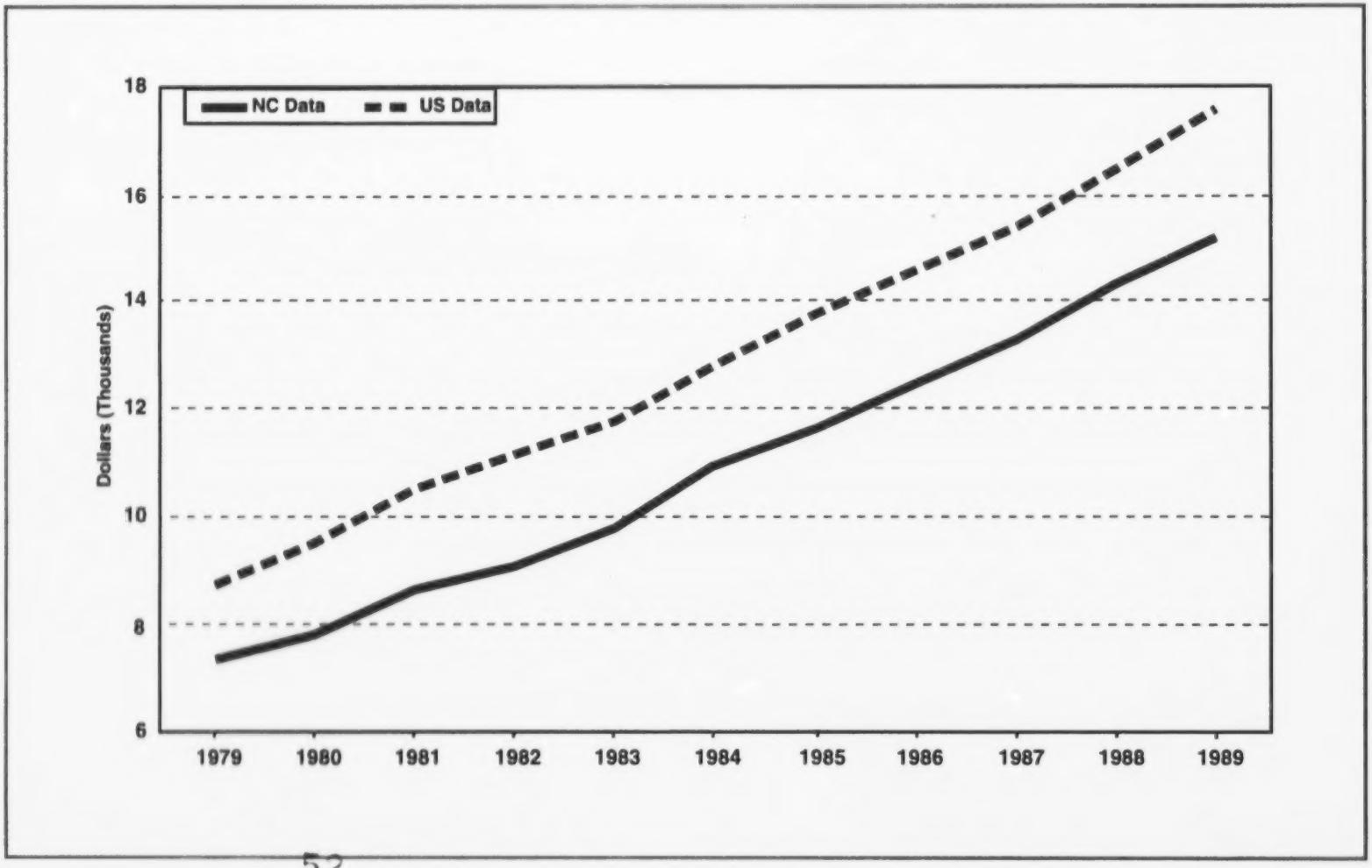
GENERAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Personal income per pupil in average daily attendance, 1989	31	$99,382	$117,521	Utah	$55,359	District of Columbia	$190,744
Personal income from government and government enterprises (federal, state, and local) as percent of total personal income, 1989	20	12.7%	11.4%	New Hampshire	7.6%	District of Columbia	77.3%

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

CHART 5



GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita property tax revenue of state and local governments, 1988-89	40	$322	$574	Alabama	$148	Alaska	$1,257
Per capita property tax revenue of local governments, 1988-89	41	$308	$552	Alabama	$127	District of Columbia	$1,177
Property tax revenue of state and local governments as percent of total tax revenue, 1988-89	42	20.4%	30.4%	New Mexico	11.6%	New Hampshire	65.7%
State and local property tax revenue in 1988-89 per $1,000 of personal income in 1989	39	$21	$33	Alabama	$11	Wyoming	$60
Per capita state tax revenue, 1988-89	20	$1,122	$1,147	New Hampshire[1]	$554	Alaska	$2,675
Per capita local tax revenue, 1988-89	40	$451	$743	Arkansas	$288	District of Columbia	$3,714

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

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GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita total general revenue of all state and local governments, 1988-89 (Chart 6)	43	$2,581	$3,166	Arkansas	$2,148	Alaska	$10,846
Per capita general revenue of state and local governments from own sources, 1988-89	41	$2,148	$2,659	Arkansas	$1,688	Alaska	$9,555
General revenue of state and local governments from own sources, 1988-89 per $1,000 of personal income in 1989	39	$141	$151	New Hampshire	$110	Alaska	$441
Per capita total tax revenues of state and local governments, 1988-89 (Chart 7)	34	$1,572	$1,888	Mississippi	$1,184	Alaska	$3,922
State and local tax revenues in 1988-89, per $1,000 of personal income in 1989	30	$103	$107	New Hampshire	$79	Alaska	$181

GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
State tax revenue in 1988-89, per $1,000 of personal income in 1989	15	$74	$65	New Hampshire[1]	$27	Alaska	$124
Per capita state individual income tax revenue, 1988-89	12	$461	$358	Alaska[2]	$1	New York	$771
Per capita state general sales tax revenue, 1988-89	40	$259	$377	Virginia[3]	$211	Hawaii	$922
State individual income tax revenue in 1988-89, per $1,000 of personal income in 1989	8	$30	$20	Alaska[2]	$0	Oregon	$38
State general sales tax revenue in 1988-89, per $1,000 of personal income in 1989	39	$17	$21	Virginia[3]	$11	Hawaii	$50

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

[2] District of Columbia, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wyoming — N/A

[3] Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon — N/A

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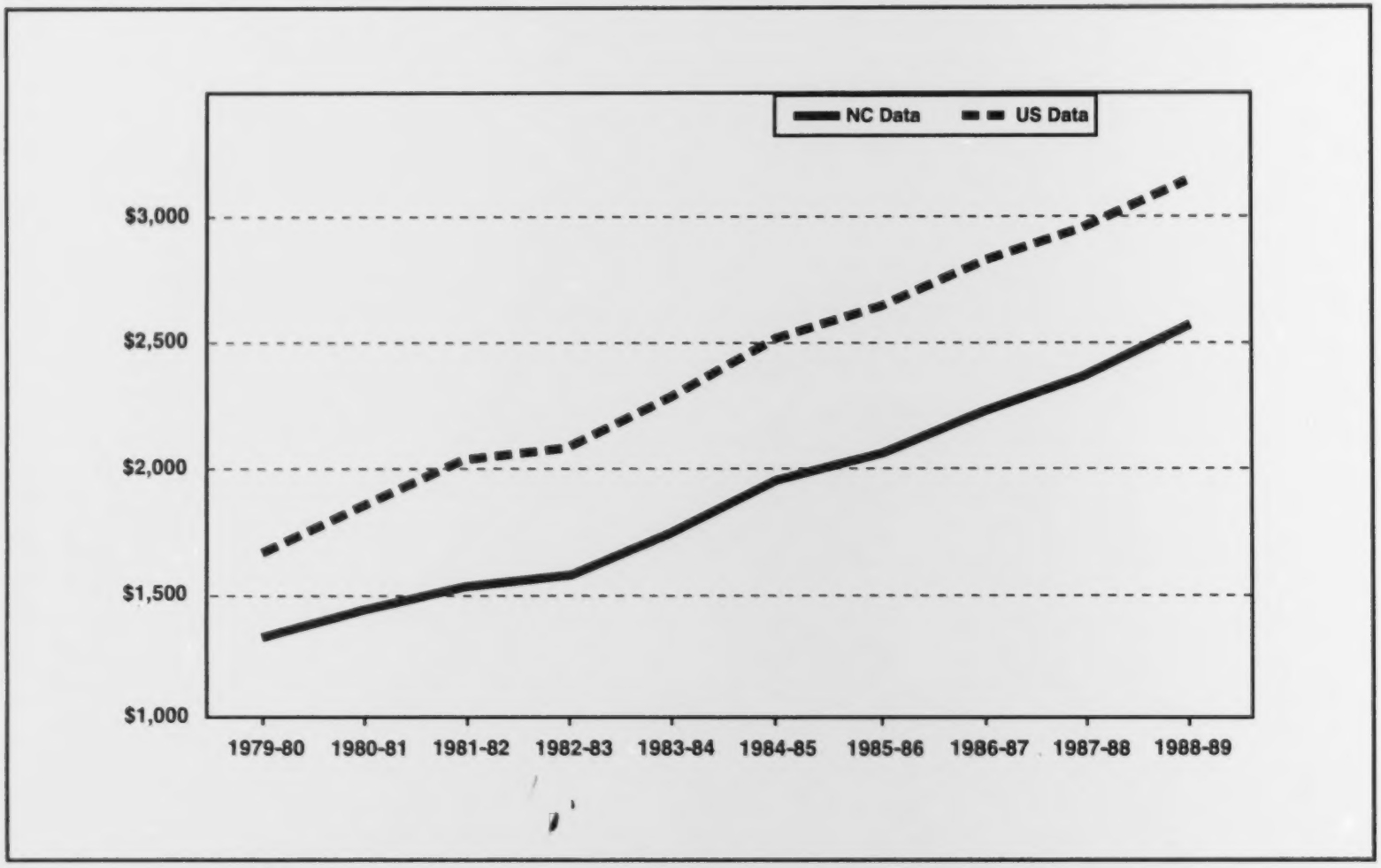
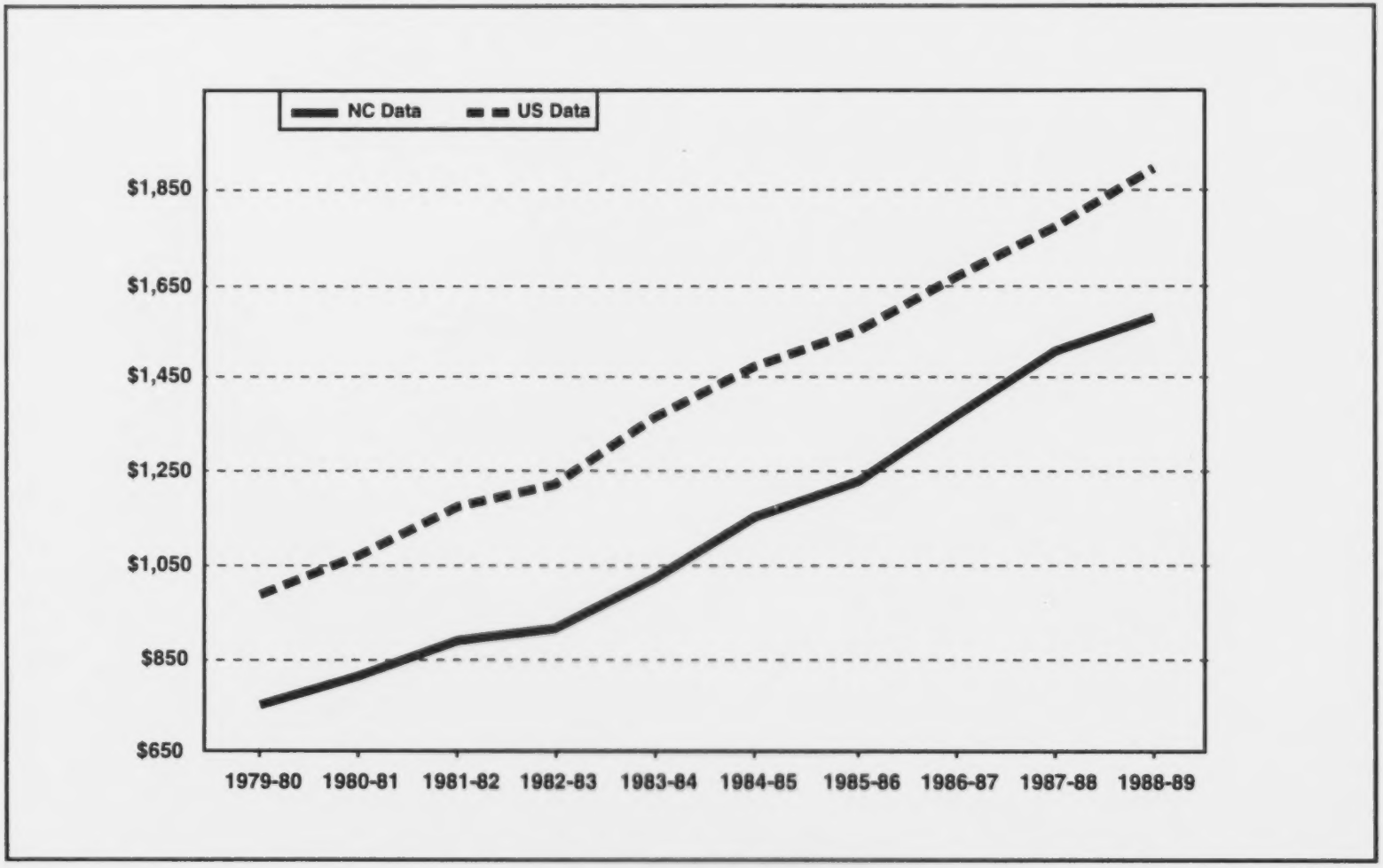
PER CAPITA TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE
OF ALL STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

CHART 6



PER CAPITA TOTAL TAX REVENUES
OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

CHART 7



SCHOOL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Public school revenue per pupil in average daily attendance, 1989-90 (revised)	32	$4,925	$5,519	Utah	$3,271	New Jersey	$8,802
Public school revenue per pupil in average daily attendance, 1990-91	30	$5,316	$5,811	Utah	$3,352	New Jersey	$9,447
Public school revenue in 1988-89, per $1,000 of personal income in 1989	28	$45	$44	[1]	$36	Wyoming	$78
State and local revenue for public schools in 1988-89 per $1,000 of personal income in 1989	25	$42	$41	Hawaii [2]	$32	Wyoming	$75
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from local governments, 1989-90 (revised) (Chart 8)	42	27.3%	44.9%	Hawaii	0.1%	District of Columbia	90.9%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from local governments, 1990-91	42	27.2%	44.9%	Hawaii	0.1%	District of Columbia	90.5%

[1] District of Columbia, Tennessee, Nevada, and Hawaii

[2] District of Columbia — N/A

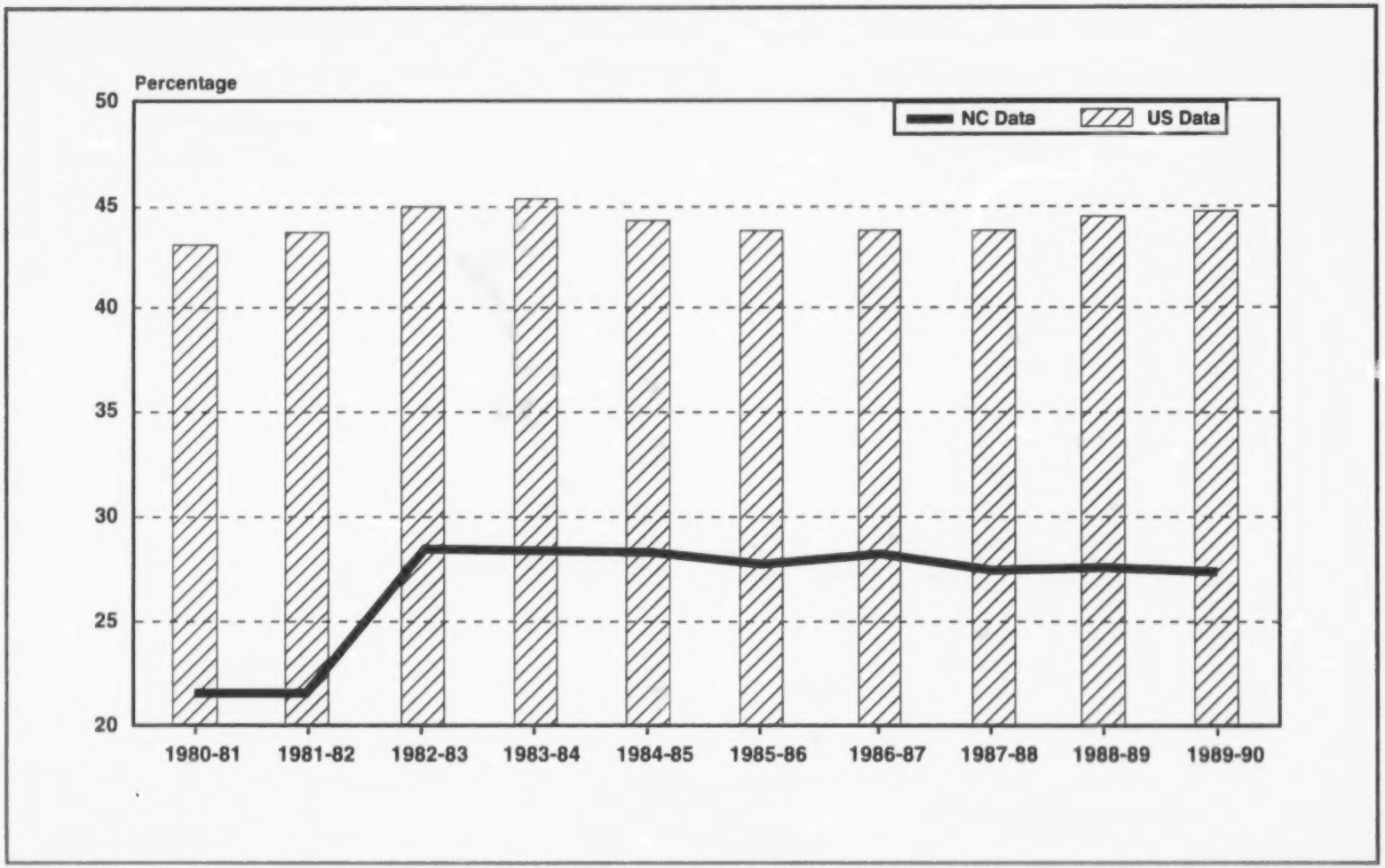
SCHOOL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from state governments, 1989-90 (revised) (Chart 9)	8	66.2%	48.6%	New Hampshire[1]	8.0%	Hawaii	89.7%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from state governments, 1990-91	6	66.7%	48.9%	New Hampshire[1]	7.3%	Hawaii	91.2%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from the federal government, 1989-90 (revised) (Chart 10)	26	6.5%	6.4%	New Hampshire	2.6%	Mississippi	15.5%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from the federal government, 1990-91	25	6.2%	6.2%	New Hampshire	2.4%	Mississippi	15.5%
Local public school revenue as a percent of combined state and local school revenue, 1990-91 (Chart 11)	43	29.0%	47.9%	Hawaii	0.1%	District of Columbia	100.0%

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

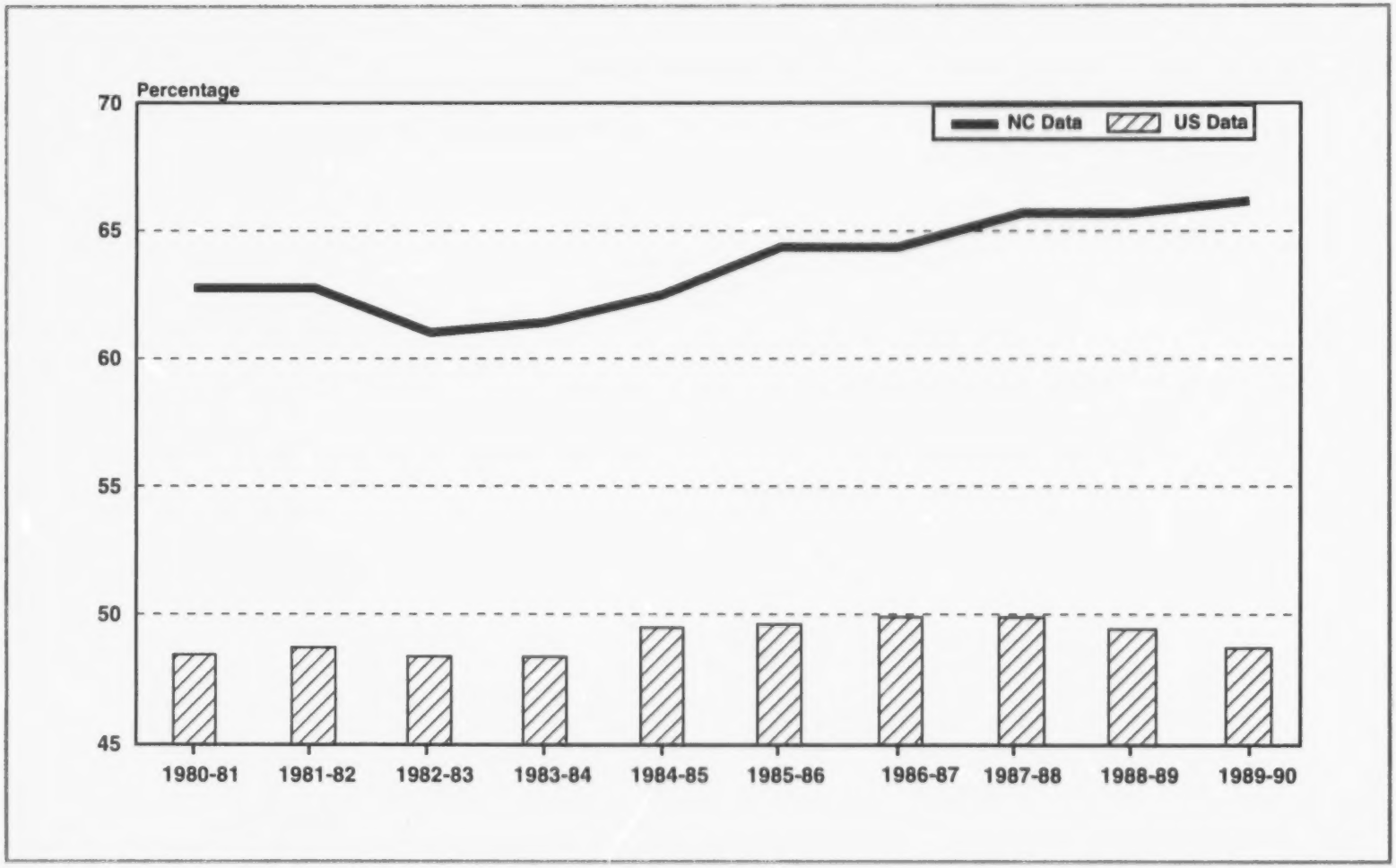
ESTIMATED PERCENT OF REVENUE
OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

CHART 8



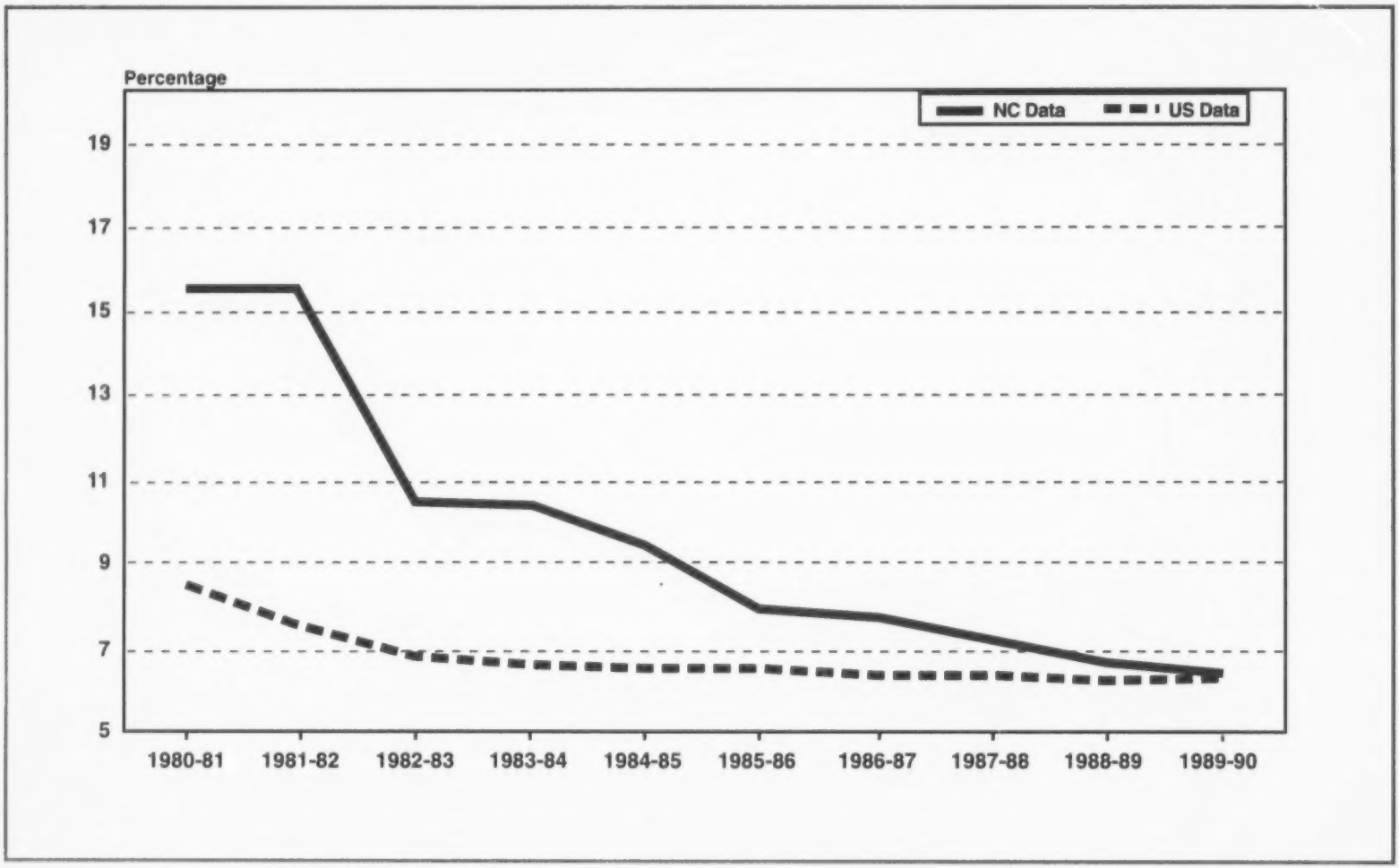
ESTIMATED PERCENT OF REVENUE
OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
FROM STATE GOVERNMENT

CHART 9



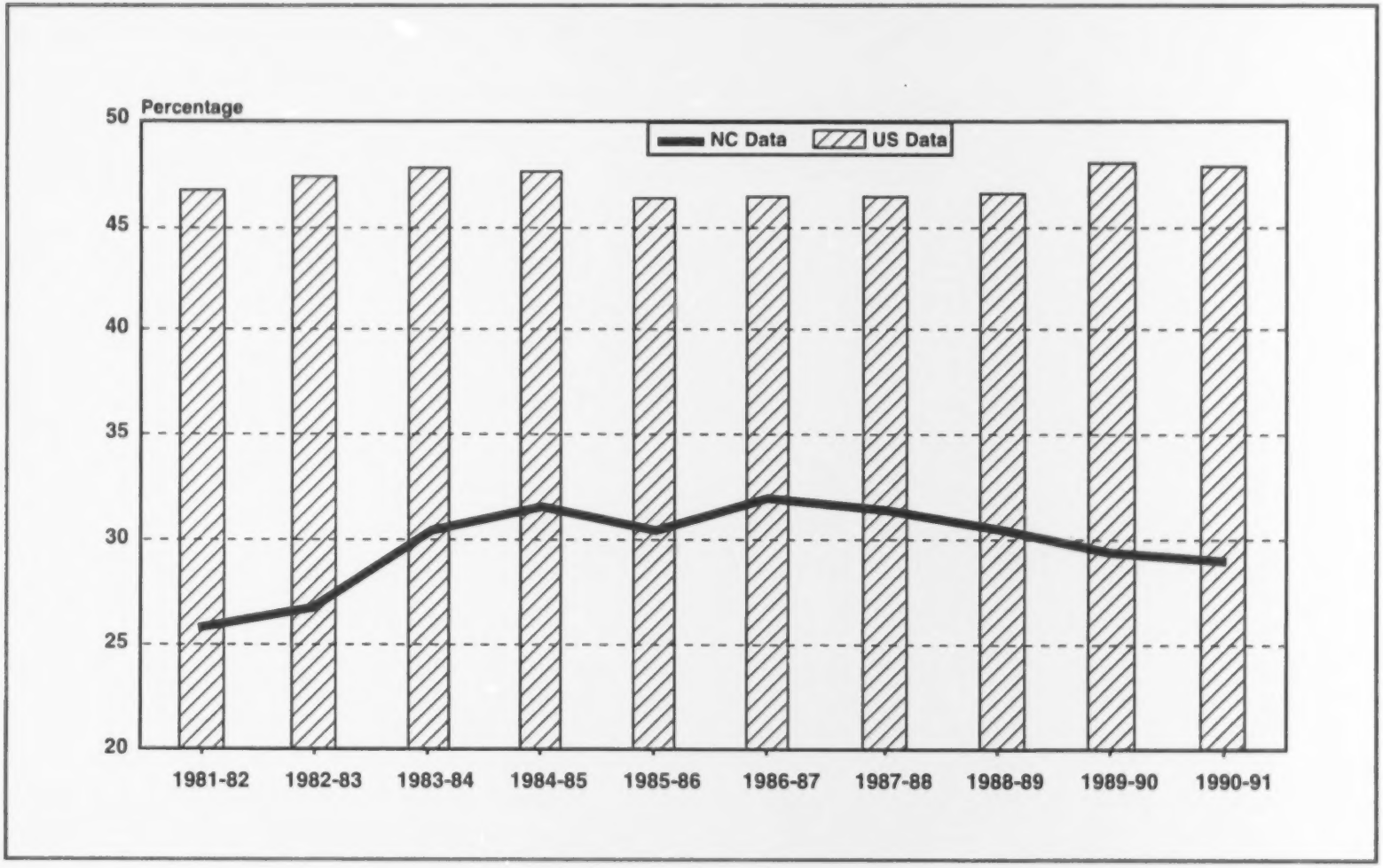
ESTIMATED PERCENT OF REVENUE
OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

CHART 10



LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE
AS A PERCENT OF COMBINED STATE AND LOCAL SCHOOL REVENUE

CHART 11



GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES AND DEBT

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita total general expenditures of state governments for all functions, 1988-89 (Chart 12)	29	$1,756	$1,895	Texas[1]	$1,301	Alaska	$7,780
State government general expenditures in 1988-89 per $1,000 of personal income in 1989	28	$116	$107	New Hampshire[1]	$72	Alaska	$359
Per capita total general expenditures of state and local governments, 1988-89	39	$2,516	$3,059	Arkansas	$2,047	Alaska	$9,843
State and local government general expenditures in 1988-89 per $1,000 of personal income in 1989	35	$166	$175	New Hampshire	$135	Alaska	$460
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for public welfare, 1988-89	38	$254	$383	Nevada	$177	District of Columbia	$1,042

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES AND DEBT

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for health and hospitals, 1988-89	18	$282	$273	Vermont	$109	District of Columbia	$670
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for police protection, 1988-89	31	$89	$112	West Virginia	$46	District of Columbia	$408
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for highways, 1988-89	42	$197	$234	California	$141	Alaska	$1,107
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for capital outlay, 1988-89	33	$398	$451	West Virginia	$219	Alaska	$1,353
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for interest on debt, 1988-89	40	$162	$223	Idaho	$95	Alaska	$1,718

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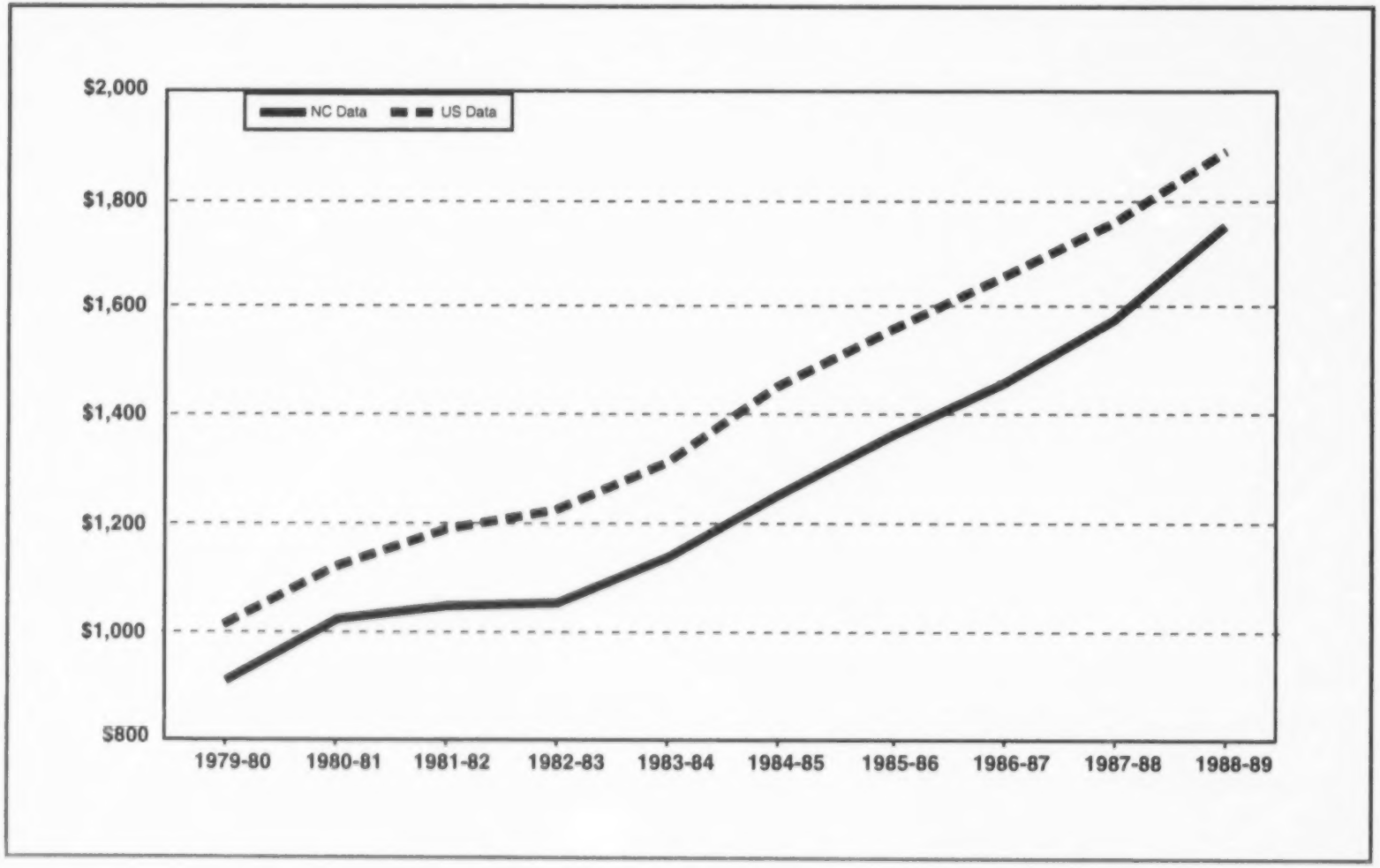
PER CAPITA TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES
OF STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL FUNCTIONS

CHART 12



SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita state government expenditures for all education, 1988-89 (Chart 13)	10	$855	$699	New Hampshire [1]	$349	Alaska	$1,846
State government expenditures for all education in 1988-89 per $1,000 of personal income in 1989	9	$56	$40	New Hampshire [1]	$17	Alaska	$85
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for all education, 1988-89 (Chart 14)	30	$1,043	$1,063	Tennessee	$816	Alaska	$2,271
State and local government expenditures for all education in 1988-89 per $1,000 of personal income in 1989	19	$69	$60	Massachusetts and District of Columbia	$45	Wyoming	$109
State and local government expenditures for all education as percent of total general expenditures for all functions 1988-89	3	41.5%	34.6%	Alaska[1]	22.8%	Indiana	41.9%

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita state expenditures for state institutions of higher education, 1988-89	12	$316	$249	Pennsylvania[1]	$137	Alaska	$458
Per capita state and local government expenditures for higher education, 1988-89	14	$338	$272	Pennsylvania	$152	Alaska	$458
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for public elementary and secondary schools, 1988-89	36	$671	$746	Tennessee	$502	Alaska	$1,700
Estimated current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance, 1989-90 (revised)	32	$4,482	$4,975	Utah	$2,817	New Jersey	$8,439

[1] District of Columbia N/A

SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance as percent of national average, 1989-90 (revised)	32	90.1%	100.0%	Utah	56.6%	New Jersey	169.6%
Estimated current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance, 1990-91	33	$4,802	$5,261	Utah	$2,993	New Jersey	$9,159
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance as percent of national average, 1990-91	33	91.3%	100.0%	Utah	56.9%	New Jersey	174.1%
Estimated current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools in 1988-89 per $1,000 of personal income in 1989	27	$41	$39	Nevada	$30	Wyoming	$70

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SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily membership, 1989-90 (revised)	28	$4,227	N/A [1]	Utah [2]	$2,666	New Jersey	$7,848
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily membership, 1990-91	29	$4,529	N/A [1]	Utah [2]	$2,832	New Jersey	$8,518

[1] National figure for this measure cannot be considered to represent the total or average for all states since seven states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM; they are California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, West Virginia.

[2] Lowest of the states for which data was available

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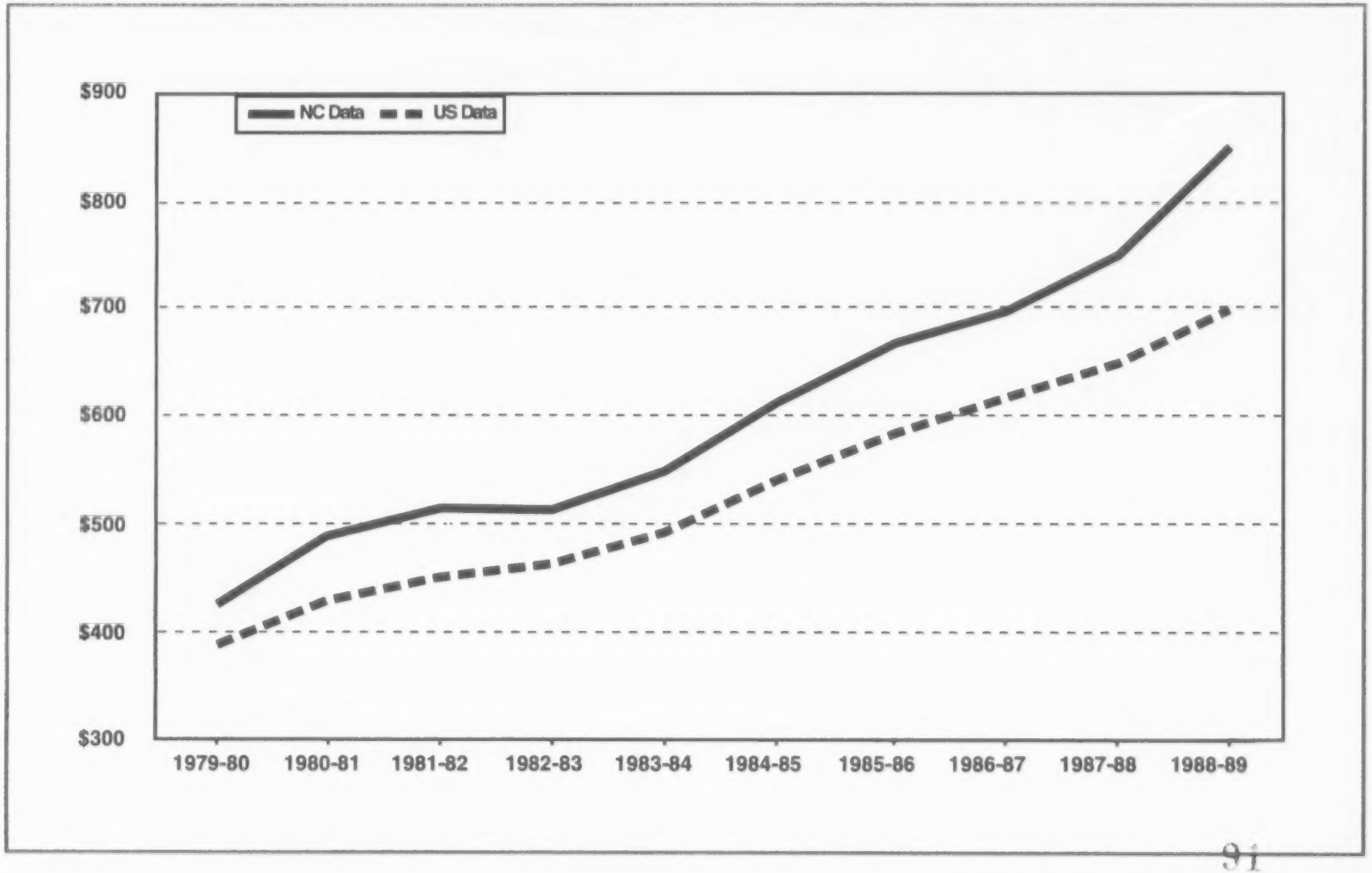
PER CAPITA STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES
FOR ALL EDUCATION

CHART 13



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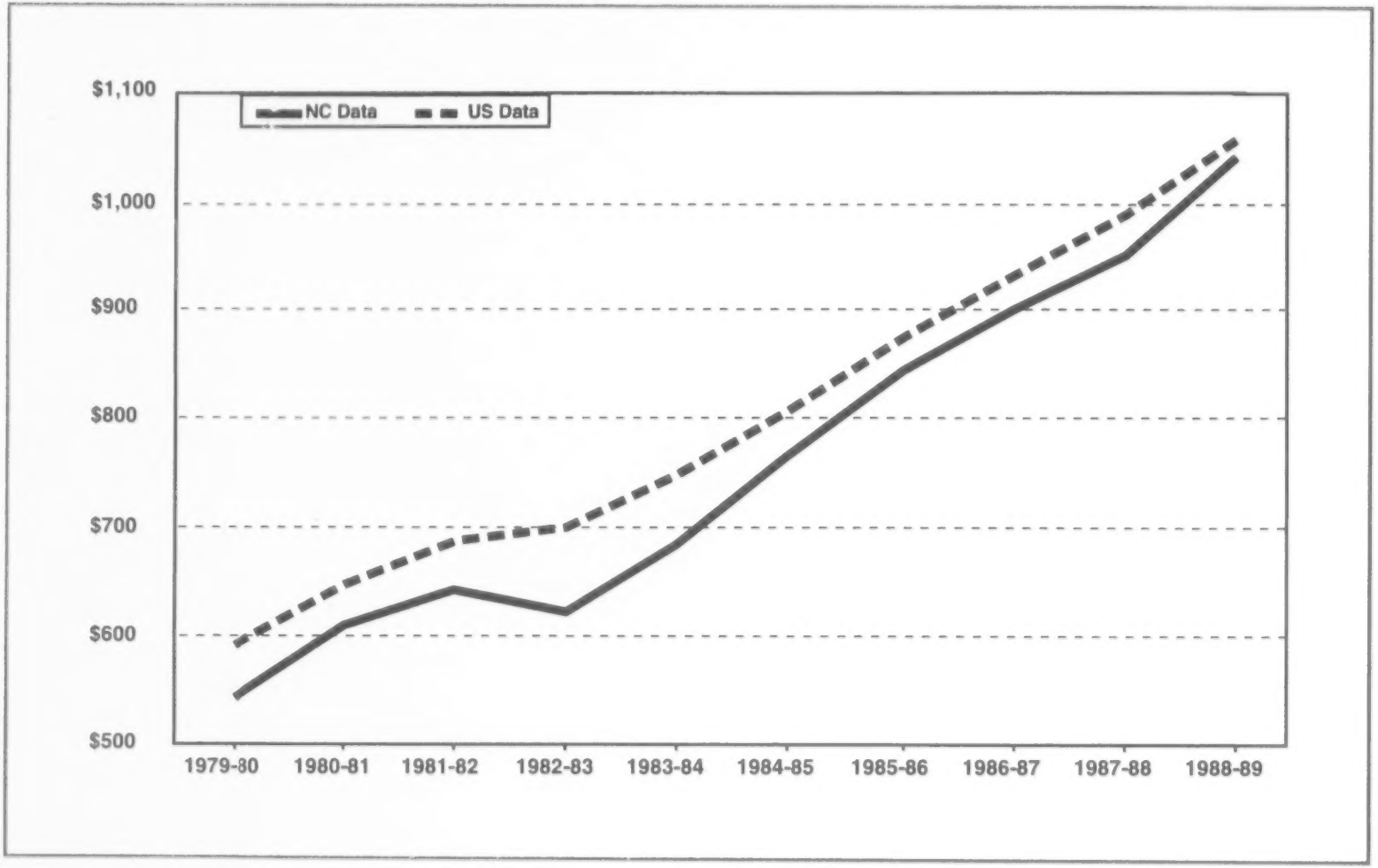
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES
OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL EDUCATION

CHART 14



MISCELLANEOUS

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Number of active (non-federal) physicians per 100,000 civilian population, 1988 [1]	28	179	210	Idaho	120	District of Columbia	591
Number of active (non-federal) dentists per 100,000 civilian population, 1989 [2]	47	42	58	Mississippi	37	District of Columbia	94
Number of known major crimes per 100,000 population, 1990 [3]	20	5,485.9	5,820.3	West Virginia	2,503.0	District of Columbia	10,774.3
Percent change in rate of known major crimes per 100,000 population, 1989 to 1990 [3]	20	+4.4%	+1.4%	Oregon	-8.4%	North Dakota	+14.1%

[1] *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1991.* (Original source: American Medical Association & U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services)

[2] *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1991.* (Revised) (Original source: American Dental Association)

[3] U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, 1991.

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE: Average number of pupils attending when schools are actually in session.

AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP: An average number of pupils enrolled, those present plus those absent, when schools are actually in session.

BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT: The local school district; the unit for the operation of elementary and secondary schools or for contracting for school services.

CAPITAL OUTLAY: An expenditure that results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets, which are presumed to have benefits for more than one year. It is an expenditure for land or existing buildings; improvements of grounds; construction of buildings; additions to buildings; remodeling of buildings; or initial, additional, and replacement of equipment.

CRIMES, MAJOR: Murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny ($50 or more), and auto theft.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES: All amounts spent at all levels of administration– state, intermediate, and local– for public elementary and secondary schools for administration, instructional services, plant operation and maintenance, fixed charges, and other school services (attendance, health services, transportation, food services, etc.). Includes the cost of operating the state department of education and the intermediate (county) departments of education; employers' contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of public school employees; and federal, state, and local funds to cover deficits (gross expenditure less sales) of school lunch and milk programs.

DEBT: The major portion of all state and local government debt is long-term indebtedness. A substantial portion of such long-term debt is nonguaranteed debt, i.e., obligations payable solely from pledged earnings of specific activities or facilities, from special assessments, or from specific nonproperty taxes.

DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME: The personal income of residents minus taxes and other required payments such as fines, penalties, and fees.

EDUCATION: The provision or support of schools and other education facilities and services.

EFFORT: A measure that relates the capacity to support public schools (defined as the personal income of the residents of the state) to the revenues obtained, or expenditures made, on behalf of public schools. The latest available personal income data determine the school year for which school revenues and expenditures are chosen for comparison. Personal income for the year shown would be available to pay school taxes or allay school expenditures in that school year.

ENROLLMENT: A cumulative count of the number of different pupils registered during the entire school year; new entrants are added, but those leaving are not subtracted.

EXPENDITURES: All amounts of money paid out by a government– net of recoveries and other correcting transactions– other than for retirement of debt, investment in securities, extension of credit, or as agency transactions. Expenditures include only external transactions of a government and exclude noncash transactions, such as the provision of perquisites or other payments in kind. Aggregates for groups of governments exclude intergovernmental transactions among the governments involved.

FALL ENROLLMENT: The count of the pupils registered in the fall of the school year, usually October.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT: A computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

FUNCTIONS: Public purposes served by governmental activities (education, highways, public welfare, etc.). Expenditures for each function include amounts for all types of expenditures serving the purpose concerned.

GENERAL EXPENDITURES: All expenditures of a government other than utility expenditures, liquor store expenditures, and insurance trust expenditures.

GENERAL REVENUE: All revenue of government except the kinds of revenue classified as utility revenue, liquor store revenue, and insurance trust revenue. All tax collections, even if designated for insurance trust or local utility purposes, are classified under general revenue.

GENERAL SALES TAXES: Sales or gross receipts taxes which are applicable, with only specified exceptions, to all types of goods and services or all gross income, whether at a single or at classified rates.

HEALTH: Health services, other than hospital care, including health research, clinics, nursing, immunization, and other categorical, environmental, and general public health activities. School health services provided by health agencies (rather than school agency) are included.

HIGHWAYS: Streets, highways, and structures necessary for their use; street lighting; snow and ice removal; toll highway and bridge facilities; and ferries.

HIGHER EDUCATION: Includes facilities and activities of all education institutions beyond the high school level operated by state or local governments, except agricultural experiment stations and agricultural extension services that are classed under natural resources, and university-operated hospitals serving the public that are classed under hospitals.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE: A person who receives formal recognition from the school authorities for completing the prescribed high school course of study; excludes equivalency certificates.

HOSPITALS: Establishment and operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of other public or private hospitals.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX: Taxes on individuals measured by net income and taxes imposed on special types of income (e.g., interest, dividends, and income from intangibles).

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF: Number of positions, not the number of different individuals occupying the positions during the school year. In local schools includes all public elementary and secondary (junior and senior high) day school positions (or full-time equivalents) that are in the nature of teaching or in the improvement of the teaching-learning situation. Includes consultants or supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, guidance personnel, librarians, psychological personnel, and other instructional staff. Excludes attendance personnel, health services personnel, clerical personnel, and junior college staff. In institutions of higher education, includes those engaged in teaching and related academic research in junior colleges, colleges, and universities, including those in hospitals, agricultural experiment stations and farms.

INTEREST ON DEBT: Annual expenditures to pay interest only on long-term debt.

LIVE BIRTHS: Number of live births in the United States.

NONINSTRUCTIONAL STAFF: In local schools includes administrative and clerical personnel; plant operation and maintenance employees; bus drivers; and lunchroom, health, and recreational personnel engaged by school systems. In institutions of higher education includes cafeteria workers, and clerical and custodial workers in colleges and universities, hospitals, agricultural experiment stations and farms.

PERSONAL INCOME: State personal income is the current income received by residents of the states from all sources, including transfers from government and business, but excluding transfers among persons. It is a before-tax measure. The total includes both monetary and nonmonetary income of individuals and income received in kind. It also includes the investment income of nonprofit institutions serving individuals as well as the

investment income of private trust funds and private noninsured welfare funds.

POLICE PROTECTION: Preservation of law and order and traffic safety. Includes highway police patrols, crime prevention activities, police communications, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, vehicular inspection, and the like.

PROPERTY TAXES: Taxes conditioned on ownership of property and measured by its value. Includes both general property taxes (i.e., relating to property as a whole, real and personal, tangible or intangible, whether taxed at a single rate or at a classified rate) and special property taxes (i.e., on selected types of property, such as motor vehicles or certain or all tangibles, subject to rates that are not directly related to rates applying for general property taxation).

PUBLIC WELFARE: Support of and assistance to eligible persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employees and other benefits not contingent on need. Expenditures under this heading include cash assistance payments directly to needy persons under categorical and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other services provided under welfare programs; welfare institutions; and any intergovernmental or other direct expenditures for welfare purposes. Any services provided directly by the government through its hospital and health agencies are classed under those headings.

RESIDENT POPULATION: In addition to those who are residents of an area, also includes armed forces personnel who are stationed in the area.

REVENUE: Revenue receipts for public school purposes from LOCAL, intermediate, and other sources include all funds for direct expenditures by local and intermediate districts for school services, for the operation of intermediate departments of education, for employer contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of public school employees, for the purchase of materials for distribution to local school districts, etc. Includes net receipts from revolving funds or clearing accounts only when such funds are available for general expenditure by the local board of education. Includes gifts and tuition and fees received from patrons.

Revenue receipts from STATE sources include all funds for the operation of the state department of education, for state (employer) contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of school employees, for grants in aid to intermediate and local school districts for school purposes (including funds available from state bond issues for such grants and the costs of textbooks, buses, supplies, etc., purhased by the state for distribution to local school districts), for the payment of interest on state bonds issued to provide grants to local school districts, and all other state revenue for public school purposes. Money collected by the state as an agent of a lesser unit and turned over in like amounts to that unit is not included.

Revenue receipts from FEDERAL sources include money distributed from the federal treasury either directly to local school districts or through the state and county, including grants for vocational education, for aid to federally affected areas, for National Defense Education Act programs, for school lunch and milk programs, for educating American Indians in local public schools, and money derived from federal forest reserves and federal oil royalties. (No special effort is made to include amount of grants in kind, such as operation of the school lunch program).

REVENUE FROM OWN SOURCES: All revenue of a government (taxes and other) except intergovernmental.

SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION: Population age 5 through 17 inclusive (excluding armed forces abroad).

STATE PERSONAL INCOME: Aggregate or total income from all sources received by persons residing in a state.

TAXES: Compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes, except employee and employer assessments for retirement and social insurance purposes, which are classed as insurance trust revenue. All tax revenue is classified under general revenue and comprises amounts received (including interest and penalties but excluding refunds) from taxes imposed by the recipient government. Amounts received by a government from a tax it imposes are counted as tax revenue of that government, even though initially collected by another government; however, any amounts retained are treated as tax revenue of the collecting government. Tax amounts subsequently distributed to other governments are classified as intergovernmental transactions.

TEACHER: In local schools, includes personnel who teach on a regular basis or in specially allotted positions, i.e. teachers of vocational education, exceptional children, or other special category teachers.

TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS: Includes all revenue receipts available for expenditure for current expenses, capital outlay, and debt service for public schools, including all appropriations from general funds of federal, state, county, and local govenrments; receipts from taxes levied for school purposes; income from permanent school funds and endowments; income from leases of school lands; interest on bank deposits; tuition; gifts; etc. Amounts that increase the school indebtedness or that represent exchange of school property for money are excluded.